## §412.22 Excluded hospitals and hospital units: General rules.

- (a) *Criteria.* A hospital is excluded from the prospective payment systems if it meets the criteria for one or more of the excluded classifications described in §412.23.
- (b) Cost reimbursement. Except for those hospitals specified in paragraph (c) of this section, all excluded hospitals (and excluded hospital units, as described in §§ 412.23 through 412.29) are reimbursed under the cost reimbursement rules set forth in part 413 of this chapter, and are subject to the ceiling on the rate of hospital cost increases described in § 413.40 of this chapter.
- (c) Special payment provisions. The following classifications of hospitals are paid under special provisions and therefore are not generally subject to the cost reimbursement or prospective payment rules of this chapter.
- (1) Veterans Administration hospitals.
- (2) Hospitals reimbursed under State cost control systems approved under part 403 of this chapter.
- (3) Hospitals reimbursed in accordance with demonstration projects authorized under section 402(a) of Public Law 90-248 (42 U.S.C. 1395b-1) or section 222(a) of Public Law 92-603 (42 U.S.C. 1395b-1 (note)).
- (4) Nonparticipating hospitals furnishing emergency services to Medicare beneficiaries.
- (d) Changes in hospitals' status. For purposes of exclusion from the prospective payment systems under this subpart, the status of each currently participating hospital (excluded or not excluded) is determined at the beginning of each cost reporting period and is effective for the entire cost reporting period. Any changes in the status of the hospital are made only at the start of a cost reporting period.

[50 FR 12741, Mar. 29, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 34793, Sept. 30, 1986; 57 FR 39820, Sept. 1, 1992; 59 FR 45400, Sept. 1, 1994]

## § 412.23 Excluded hospitals: Classifications.

Hospitals that meet the requirements for the classifications set forth in this section may not be reimbursed under the prospective payment systems.

- (a) *Psychiatric hospitals*. A psychiatric hospital must—
- (1) Be primarily engaged in providing, by or under the supervision of a psychiatrist, psychiatric services for the diagnosis and treatment of mentally ill persons; and
- (2) Meet the conditions of participation for hospitals and special conditions of participation for psychiatric hospitals set forth in part 482 of this chapter.
- (b) *Rehabilitation hospitals.* A rehabilitation hospital must meet the following requirements:
- (1) Have a provider agreement under part 489 of this chapter to participate as a hospital.
- (2) Except in the case of a newly participating hospital seeking exclusion for its first 12-month cost reporting period, as described in paragraph (b)(8) of this section, show that during its most recent 12-month cost reporting period, it served an inpatient population of whom at least 75 percent required intensive rehabilitative services for the treatment of one or more of the following conditions:
  - (i) Stroke.
  - (ii) Spinal cord injury.
  - (iii) Congenital deformity.
  - (iv) Amputation.
  - (v) Major multiple trauma.
  - (vi) Fracture of femur (hip fracture).
  - (vii) Brain injury.
- (viii) Polyarthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis.
- (ix) Neurological disorders, including multiple sclerosis, motor neuron diseases, polyneuropathy, muscular dystrophy, and Parkinson's disease.
  - (x) Burns.
- (3) Have in effect a preadmission screening procedure under which each prospective patient's condition and medical history are reviewed to determine whether the patient is likely to benefit significantly from an intensive inpatient hospital program or assessment.
- (4) Ensure that the patients receive close medical supervision and furnish, through the use of qualified personnel, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, and occupational therapy, plus, as needed, speech therapy, social or psychological services, and orthotic and prosthetic services.

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- (5) Have a director of rehabilitation who—  $\,$
- (i) Provides services to the hospital and its inpatients on a full-time basis;
- (ii) Is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy:
- (iii) Is licensed under State law to practice medicine or surgery; and
- (iv) Has had, after completing a oneyear hospital internship, at least two years of training or experience in the medical-management of inpatients requiring rehabilitation services.
- (6) Have a plan of treatment for each inpatient that is established, reviewed, and revised as needed by a physician in consultation with other professional personnel who provide services to the patient.
- (7) Use a coordinated multidisciplinary team approach in the rehabilitation of each inpatient, as documented by periodic clinical entries made in the patient's medical record to note the patient's status in relationship to goal attainment, and that team conferences are held at least every two weeks to determine the appropriateness of treatment.
- (8) A hospital that seeks exclusion as a rehabilitation hospital for the first full 12-month cost reporting period that occurs after it becomes a Medicare participating hospital may provide a written certification that the inpatient population it intends to serve meets the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this section, instead of showing that it has treated such a population during its most recent 12-month cost reporting period. The written certification is also effective for any cost reporting period of not less than one month and not more than 11 months occurring between the date the hospital began participating in Medicare and the start of the hospital's regular 12-month cost reporting period.
- (9) For cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1991, if a hospital is excluded from the prospective payment systems for a cost reporting period under paragraph (b)(8) of this section, but the inpatient population it actually treated during that period does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this section, HCFA adjusts payments to the hospital

retroactively in accordance with the provisions in  $\S412.130$  of this part.

- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) *Children's hospitals.* A children's hospital must—
- (1) Have a provider agreement under part 489 of this chapter to participate as a hospital; and
- (2) Be engaged in furnishing services to inpatients who are predominantly individuals under the age of 18.
- (e) Long-term care hospitals. A long-term care hospital must meet the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section, and, where applicable, the additional requirements in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.
- (1) The hospital must have a provider agreement under part 489 of this chapter to participate as a hospital.
- (2) The hospital must have an average length of inpatient stay greater than 25 days—
- (i) As computed by dividing the number of total inpatient days (less leave or pass days) by the number of total discharges for the hospital's most recent complete cost reporting period;
- (ii) If a change in the hospital's average length of stay is indicated, as computed by the same method for the immediately preceding 6-month period; or
- (iii) If a hospital has undergone a change of ownership (as described in § 489.18 of this chapter) at the start of a cost reporting period or at any time within the preceding 6 months, the hospital may be excluded from the prospective payment system as a long-term care hospital for a cost reporting period if, for the 6 months immediately preceding the start of the period (including time before the change of ownership), the hospital has the required average length of stay, continuously operated as a hospital, and continuously participated as a hospital in Medicare.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1994, a hospital that occupies space in a building also used by another hospital, or in one or more entire buildings located on the same campus as buildings used by another hospital, must meet the following criteria:

- (i) Separate governing body. The hospital has a governing body that is separate from the governing body of the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus. The hospital's governing body is not under the control of the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus, or of any third entity that controls both hospitals.
- (ii) Separate chief medical officer. The hospital has a single chief medical officer who reports directly to the governing body and who is responsible for all medical staff activities of the hospital. The chief medical officer of the hospital is not employed by or under contract with either the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus or any third entity that controls both hospitals.
- (iii) Separate medical staff. The hospital has a medical staff that is separate from the medical staff of the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus. The hospital's medical staff is directly accountable to the governing body for the quality of medical care provided in the hospital, and adopts and enforces bylaws governing medical staff activities, including criteria and procedures for recommending to the governing body the privileges to be granted to individual practitioners.
- (iv) Chief executive officer. The hospital has a single chief executive officer through whom all administrative authority flows, and who exercises control and surveillance over all administrative activities of the hospital. The chief executive office is not employed by, or under contract with, either the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus or any third entity that controls both hospitals.
- (v) *Performance of basic hospital functions.* The hospital meets one of the following criteria:
- (A) The hospital performs the basic functions specified in §§ 482.21 through 482.27, 482.30, and 482.42 of this chapter through the use of employees or under contracts or other agreements with entities other than the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus, or a third entity that controls both hospitals. Food and

- dietetic services and housekeeping, maintenance, and other services necessary to maintain a clean and safe physical environment could be obtained under contracts or other agreements with the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus, or with a third entity that controls both hospitals.
- (B) For the same period of at least 6 months used to determine compliance with the length-of-stay criterion in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the cost of the services that the hospital obtained under contracts or other agreements with the hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus, or with a third entity that controls both hospitals, is no more than 15 percent of the hospital's total inpatient operating costs, as defined in §412.2(c). For purposes of this paragraph, however, the costs of preadmission services are those specified under §413.40(c)(2) rather than those specified under §412.2(b)(5)
- (C) For the same period of at least 6 months used to determine compliance with the length-of-stay criterion in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the hospital has an inpatient population of whom at least 75 percent were referred to the hospital from a source other than another hospital occupying space in the same building or on the same campus.
- (4) If a hospital has been excluded from the prospective payment systems under this paragraph for any cost reporting period beginning on or after October 1, 1993, but before October 1, 1994, the criteria in paragraph (e)(3) of this section do not apply to the hospital until the hospital's first cost reporting period beginning on or after October 1, 1995.
- (5) For purposes of this section, control exists if an individual or an organization has the power, directly or indirectly, significantly to influence or direct the actions or policies of an organization or institution.
- (f) Cancer hospitals. If a hospital meets the following criteria, it is classified as a cancer hospital and is excluded from the prospective payment systems beginning with its first cost reporting period beginning on or after October 1, 1989, except that a hospital

classified after December 19, 1989 is excluded beginning with its first cost reporting period beginning after the date of its classification:

- (1) It was recognized as a comprehensive cancer center or clinical cancer research center by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health as of April 20, 1983.
- (2) It is classified on or before December 31, 1990, or, if on December 19, 1989, the hospital was located in a State operating a demonstration project under section 1814(b) of the Act, the classification is made on or before December 31, 1991.
- (3) It demonstrates that the entire facility is organized primarily for treatment of and research on cancer (that is, the facility is not a subunit of an acute general hospital or university-based medical center).
- (4) It shows that at least 50 percent of its total discharges have a principal diagnosis that reflects a finding of neoplastic disease. (The principal diagnosis for this purpose is defined as the condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital. For the purposes of meeting this definition, only discharges with ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis codes of 140 through 239, V58.0, V58.1, V66.1, V66.2, or 990 will be considered to reflect neoplastic disease.)
- (g) Hospitals outside the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico. A hospital is excluded from the prospective payment systems if it is not located in one of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.
- (h) Hospitals reimbursed under special arrangements. A hospital must be excluded from prospective payment for inpatient hospital services if it is reimbursed under special arrangement as provided in §412.22(c).

[50 FR 12741, Mar. 29, 1985, as amended at 50 FR 35688, Sept. 3, 1985; 51 FR 22041, June 17, 1986; 51 FR 31496, Sept. 3, 1986; 52 FR 33057, Sept. 1, 1987; 55 FR 36068, Sept. 4, 1990; 55 FR 46887, Nov. 7, 1990; 56 FR 43240, Aug. 30, 1991; 57 FR 39820, Sept. 1, 1992; 59 FR 45396, Sept. 1, 1994; 60 FR 45846, Sept. 1, 1995]

## §412.25 Excluded hospital units: Common requirements.

- (a) *Basis for exclusion*. In order to be excluded from the prospective payment system, a psychiatric or rehabilitation unit must meet the following requirements.
- (1) Be part of an institution that—
- (i) Has in effect an agreement under part 489 of this chapter to participate as a hospital;
- (ii) Is not excluded in its entirety from the prospective payment systems; and
- (iii) Has enough beds that are not excluded from the prospective payment systems to permit the provision of adequate cost information, as required by §413.24(c) of this chapter.
- (2) Have written admission criteria that are applied uniformly to both Medicare and non-Medicare patients.
- (3) Have admission and discharge records that are separately identified from those of the hospital in which it is located and are readily available.
- (4) Have policies specifying that necessary clinical information is transferred to the unit when a patient of the hospital is transferred to the unit.
- (5) Meet applicable State licensure
- (6) Have utilization review standards applicable for the type of care offered in the unit.
- (7) Have beds physically separate from (that is, not commingled with) the hospital's other beds.
- (8) Be serviced by the same fiscal intermediary as the hospital.
- (9) Be treated as a separate cost center for cost finding and apportionment purposes.
- (10) Use an accounting system that properly allocates costs.
- (11) Maintain adequate statistical data to support the basis of allocation.
- (12) Report its costs in the hospital's cost report covering the same fiscal period and using the same method of apportionment as the hospital.
- (13) As of the first day of the first cost reporting period for which all other exclusion requirements are met, the unit is fully equipped and staffed and is capable of providing hospital inpatient psychiatric or rehabilitation